

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

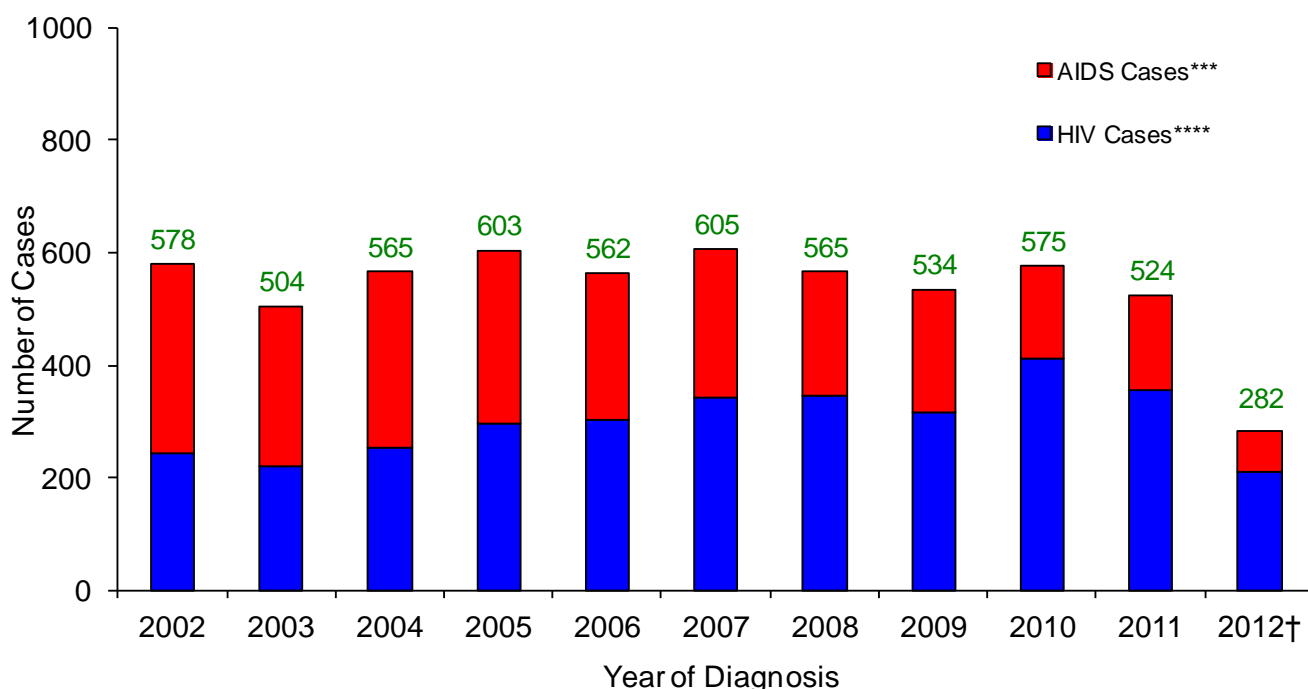
HIV/STD Statistics

June 2012

Notes to the Reader:

- **HIV disease** represents all individuals diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), regardless of the stage of disease progression. All persons with HIV disease can be sub-classified as either an **acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS), or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). In this report, the sub-classification of HIV or AIDS is based on an individual's status of disease progression as of June 30, 2012.
- The data presented in this report only include cases **diagnosed** through June 30, 2012, based on information **reported** to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services through September 2012. The difference between the date of diagnosis and the date of report represents delays in case reporting.
- When assessing trends over time, please note that data presented for 2012 only represent cases diagnosed through June 30, 2012. All data are subject to change.
- Additional data quality assurances undertaken in the past year have improved data quality, but have resulted in changes in the number of reported cases over time and the number of persons living with HIV. This may result in discrepancies when comparing the current report to previous epidemiological data.

Figure 1. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2002—2012†**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

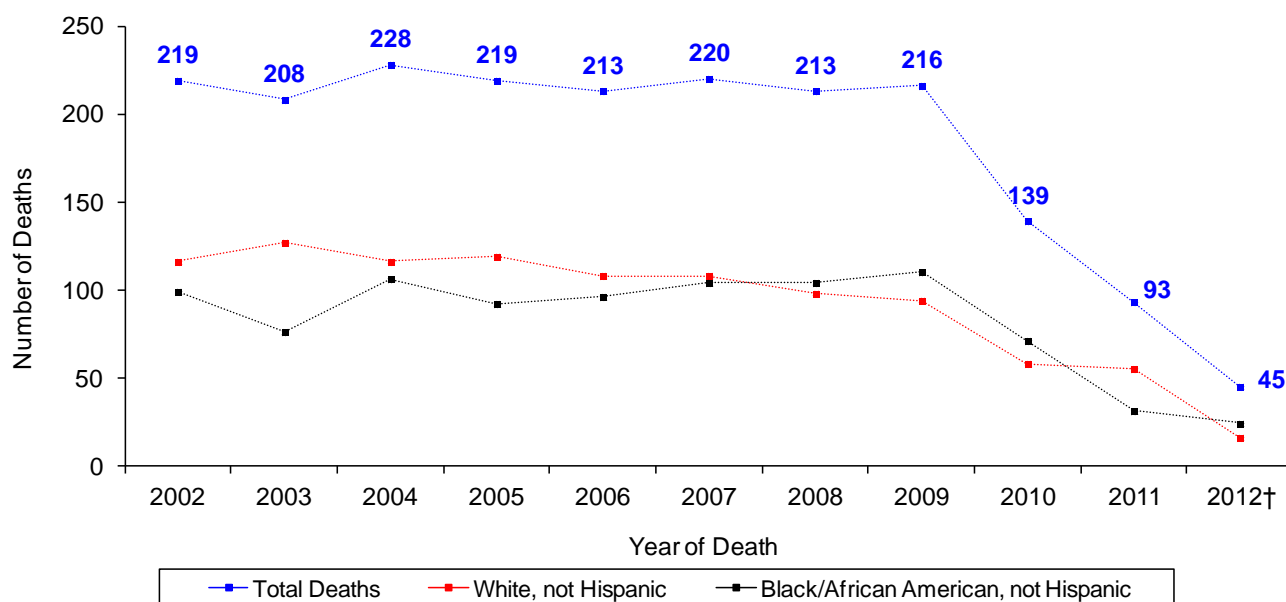
†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2012 and reported by September 30, 2012.

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of June 30, 2012.

- Since 1982, there have been a total of 18,679 HIV disease cases diagnosed through June 30, 2012.
- Between 2002 and 2011, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses has ranged from 504 cases in 2003, to 605 cases in 2007. Overall, the number of new cases has remained generally stable from 2002 to 2011.
- There have been 282 new HIV disease diagnoses from January to June 2012. In comparison, there were 258 new HIV disease diagnoses reported during the same time period in 2011.
- The differences in the number of individuals sub-classified as AIDS cases are due to the progression of the disease over time. For those diagnosed with HIV disease in 2002, a larger number are currently classified as AIDS cases compared to those diagnosed in 2011 because they have been living with the virus longer.

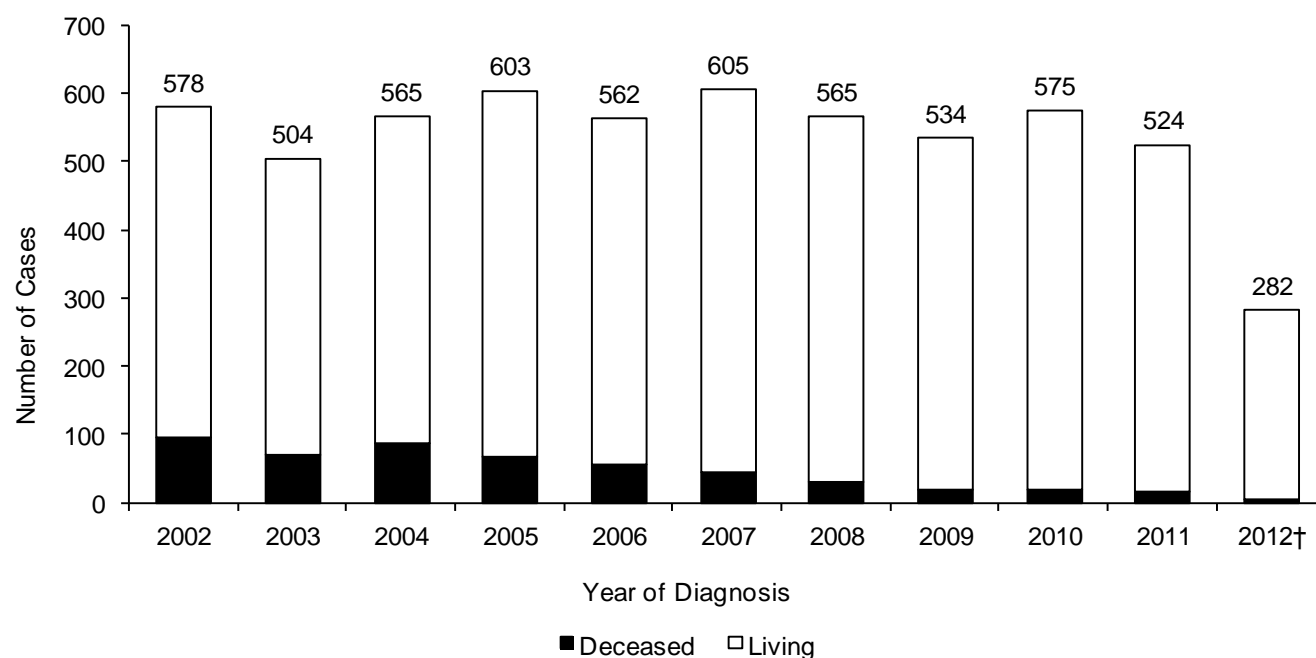
Figure 2. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Missouri, 2002—2012†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri.

†Only includes deaths through June 30, 2012, and reported by September 30, 2012.

Figure 3. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2002—2012†**



*Vital status on June 30, 2012.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

†Only includes events occurring through June 30, 2012 and reported by September 30, 2012.

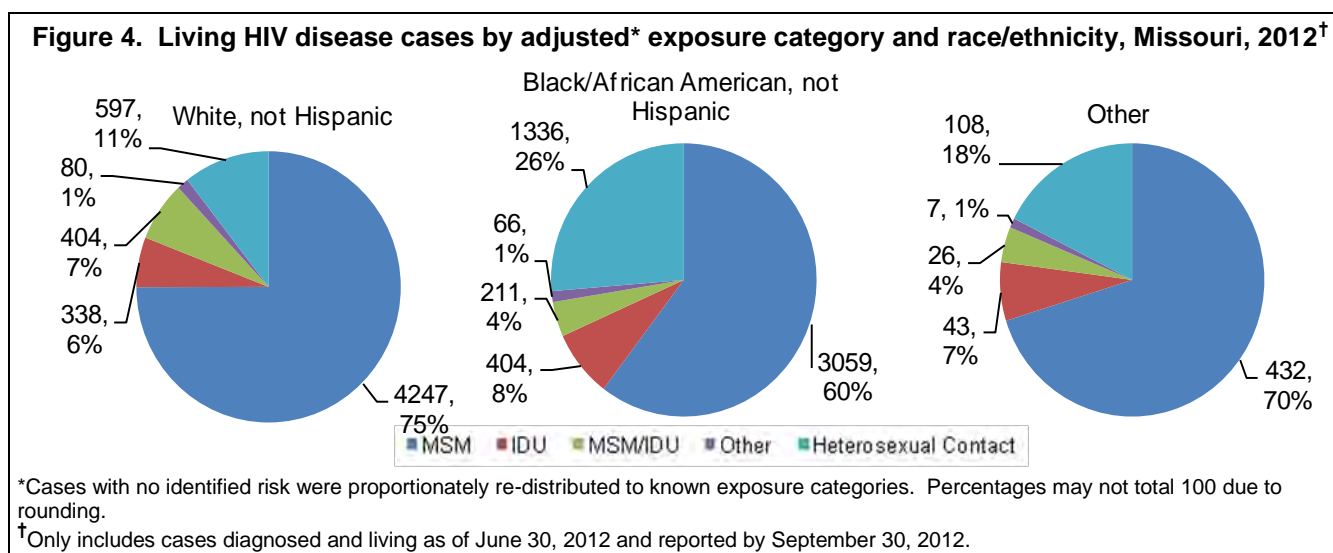
- The total number of deaths among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri has remained generally stable from 2002 to 2009 (Figure 2). The decline in 2010 may be due to delays in death reporting.
- A larger number of those diagnosed in 2002 have died as of June 30, 2012 compared to those diagnosed in 2011, likely due to differences in the length of time living with the virus and current age (Figure 3).

Table 1. Diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age***, Missouri, 2012†					
Sex	Diagnosed 2012†		Living 2012†		
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate**</u>
Male	230	81.6%	9,411	82.9%	319.6
Female	52	18.4%	1,947	17.1%	63.5
Total	282	100.0%	11,358	100.0%	189.0
Race/Ethnicity					
White	118	41.8%	5,666	49.9%	116.6
Black/African American	147	52.1%	5,076	44.7%	732.9
Hispanic	13	4.6%	449	4.0%	203.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.7%	60	0.5%	56.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	13	0.1%	52.9
Two or More Races/Unknown	2	0.7%	94	0.8%	N/A
Total	282	100.0%	11,358	100.0%	189.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males					
White Male	100	43.5%	5,040	53.6%	211.3
Black/African American Male	114	49.6%	3,863	41.0%	1175.5
Hispanic Male	13	5.7%	378	4.0%	328.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	0.4%	47	0.5%	92.9
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	13	0.1%	105.5
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	0.9%	70	0.7%	N/A
Total	230	100.0%	9,411	100.0%	319.6
Race/Ethnicity-Females					
White Female	18	34.6%	626	32.2%	25.3
Black/African American Female	33	63.5%	1,213	62.3%	333.3
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	71	3.6%	67.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	1.9%	13	0.7%	23.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	24	1.2%	N/A
Total	52	100.0%	1,947	100.0%	63.5
Current Age***					
<2	1	0.4%	1	0.0%	0.7
2-12	2	0.7%	33	0.3%	3.8
13-18	10	3.5%	48	0.4%	10.0
19-24	64	22.7%	557	4.9%	109.2
25-44	141	50.0%	4,655	41.0%	305.6
45-64	61	21.6%	5,632	49.6%	345.8
65+	3	1.1%	432	3.8%	50.5
Total	282	100.0%	11,358	100.0%	189.0
*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or AIDS).					
†Only includes cases diagnosed or living as of June 30, 2012 and reported by September 30, 2012.					
**Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.					
***Based on age as of June 30, 2012.					
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.					

- There are 11,358 individuals living with HIV disease that were diagnosed in Missouri through June 30, 2012.
- A greater proportion of the newly diagnosed cases occurred among blacks/African Americans compared to living cases.
- The greatest proportion of newly diagnosed cases occurred among persons 25-44 years of age (50.0%). Persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion of those living with HIV disease (49.6%).

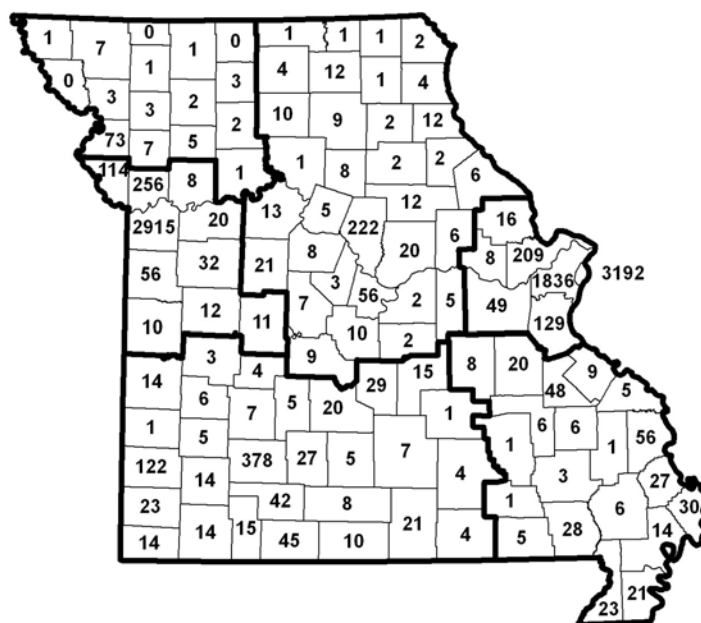
Table 2. New and living HIV disease cases by exposure category, Missouri 2012 [†]				
Exposure category	2012 [†]		Living*	
Adult/Adolescent				
Men who have sex with men	173	62.0%	7,738	68.7%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	1.8%	641	5.7%
Injecting drug use	10	3.6%	785	7.0%
Heterosexual contact	31	11.1%	2,041	18.1%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	46	0.4%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	60	21.5%	----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	279	100.0%	11,266 **	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)				
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	3	100.0%	92	100.0%
TOTAL	282		11,358	

*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories.
[†]Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2012 and reported by September 30, 2012.
**Includes 3 cases with a confirmed “other” exposure category.



- Of adult/adolescent cases diagnosed from January to June 30, 2012, 21.5% did not have a reported risk as of September 30, 2012. Surveillance activities have been implemented to resolve cases reported with unknown risk information. These cases will not be proportionately re-distributed until the end of the surveillance follow-up period (Table 2).
- The majority of adult/adolescent living cases are attributed to men who have sex with men (68.7%), with cases attributed to heterosexual contact representing the second greatest proportion (18.1%). Cases with missing exposure category information have been proportionately re-distributed into known exposure categories (Table 2).
- There are differences in the distribution of exposure categories among living cases by race/ethnicity (Figure 4). Among whites, 75.0% of living cases are attributed to men who have sex with men, compared to 60.3% among blacks/African Americans. In contrast, heterosexual contact represents the exposure category for 26.3% of living black/African American cases, but only 10.5% of living white cases.

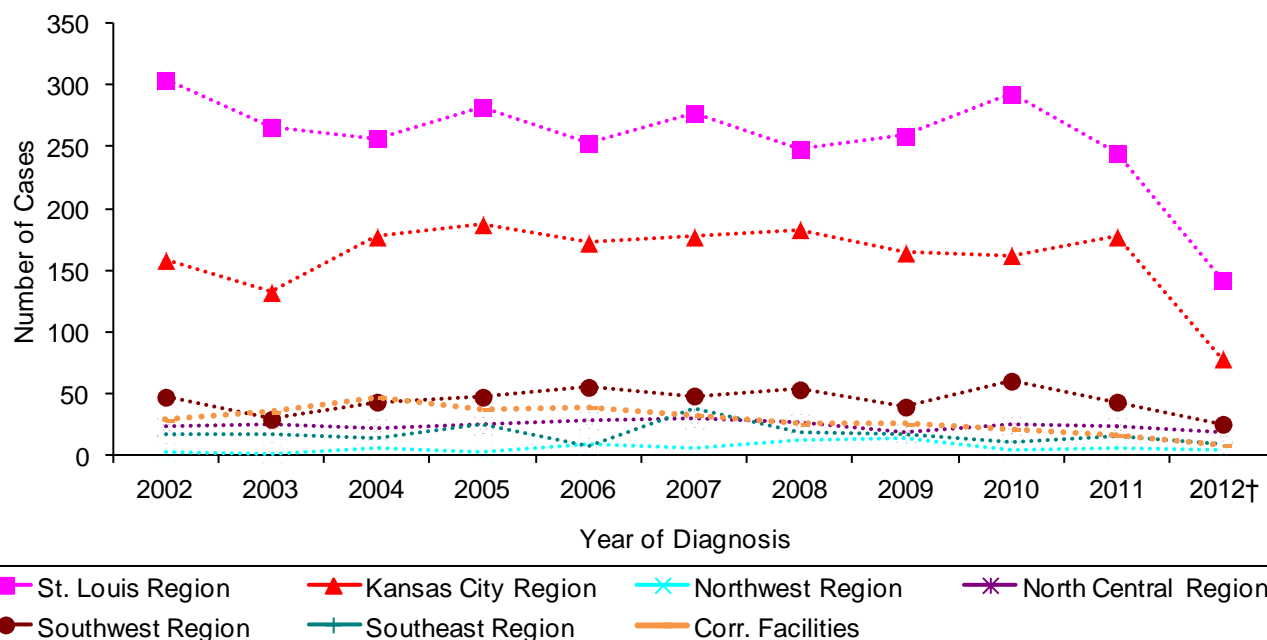
Figure 5. Number of persons living with HIV disease by county of residence* and HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 1982-2012†



*Based on residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or AIDS. Excludes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities (n=716).

†Includes those living with HIV disease as of June 30, 2012 and reported by September 30, 2012.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2002-2012†



†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2012 and reported by September 30, 2012.

- Figure 5 presents the number of cases still presumed to be living whose most recent diagnosis (i.e. HIV or AIDS) occurred in the county. It does not reflect the current number of cases living in the county. The majority of living cases were diagnosed in Jackson County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County.
- Although the St. Louis HIV region represents approximately 35% of Missouri's general population, over the period from 2002 to 2011, the St. Louis HIV region represented 48% of the new HIV diagnoses in Missouri (Figure 6).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

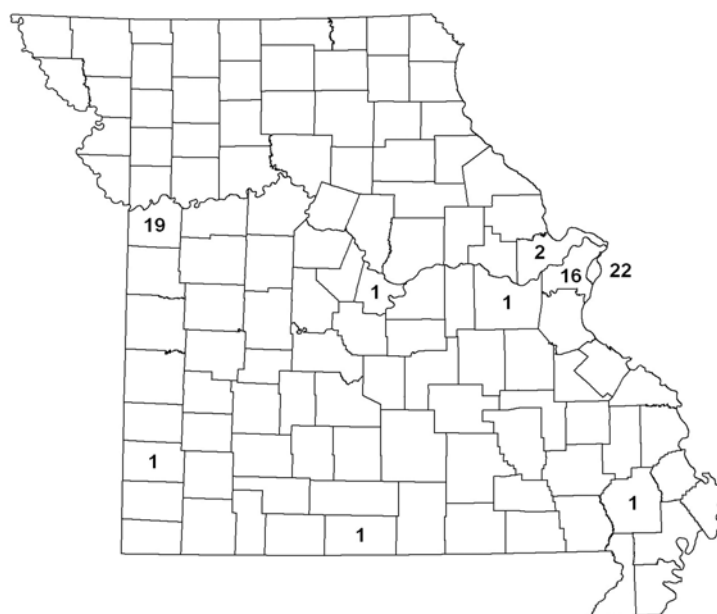
Table 3. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2012[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	27	0	27
Black/African American	32	2	34
Other/Unknown*	2	1	3
Total Cases	61	3	64
St. Louis Region			
White	14	0	14
Black/African American	24	1	25
Other/Unknown*	1	1	2
Total Cases	39	2	41
Kansas City Region			
White	10	0	10
Black/African American	7	1	8
Other/Unknown*	1	0	1
Total Cases	18	1	19
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
North Central Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	1	0	1
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1
Southwest Region			
White	2	0	2
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	2	0	2
Southeast Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

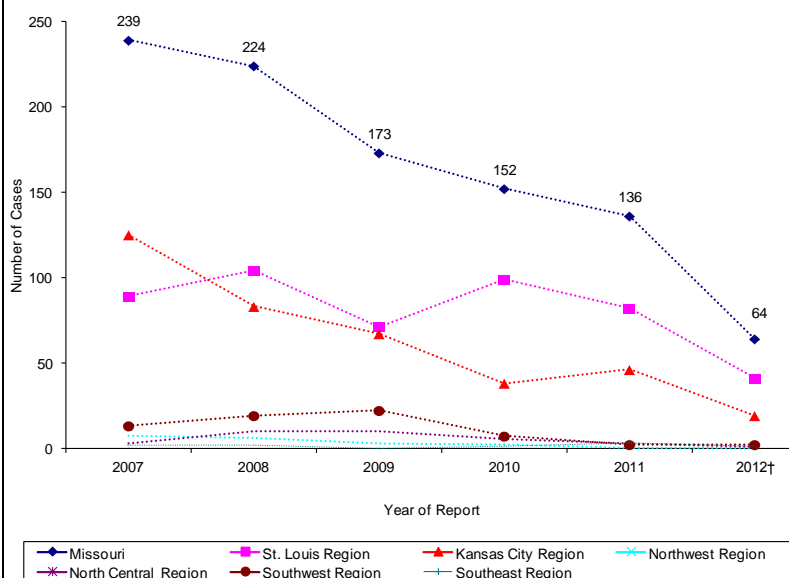
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2012[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2007-2012[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

- There have been a total of 64 P&S syphilis cases reported through June 30, 2012 in Missouri (Table 3).
- From 2007 to 2011 there has been an decrease in the number of reported P&S syphilis cases in Missouri overall. Statewide, the number of reported P&S syphilis cases during the first six months of 2012 (64) was slightly lower than the number of reported cases during the first six months of 2011 (65). However, in the St. Louis and Southwest HIV regions the number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased from 35 to 41 and from 1 to 2 respectively, during the first six months of 2012 compared to the same time period in 2011.
- Of the cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2012, 29 (45.3%) were co-infected with HIV. All co-infections were diagnosed among males. Twenty-seven of the co-infections were attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM), one co-infection was attributed to MSM and injection drug use (IDU), and one co-infection had no identified risk.

EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS

Table 4. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2012[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	19	2	21
Black/African American	26	5	31
Other/Unknown*	4	0	4
Total Cases	49	7	56
St. Louis Region			
White	7	1	8
Black/African American	20	4	24
Other/Unknown*	1	0	1
Total Cases	28	5	33
Kansas City Region			
White	6	0	6
Black/African American	5	1	6
Other/Unknown*	3	0	3
Total Cases	14	1	15
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
North Central Region			
White	2	1	3
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	2	1	3
Southwest Region			
White	3	0	3
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	3	0	3
Southeast Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	1	0	1
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	2	0	2

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

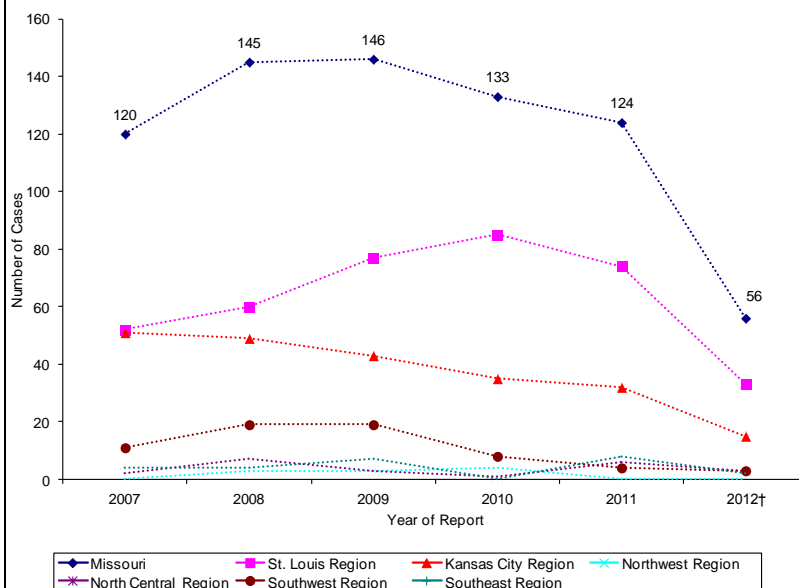
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2012[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

Figure 10. Reported early latent syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2007-2012[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

- A total of 56 early latent syphilis cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2012 (Table 4).
- Overall, from 2007 to 2009 there has been an increase in the number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri, with slight decreases in 2010 and 2011. Fewer early latent syphilis cases have been reported during the first six months of 2012 (56) compared to the same time period in 2011 (63) (Figure 10).
- Of the early latent syphilis cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2012, 21 (37.5%) were co-infected with HIV. Males represented all co-infections diagnosed. Eighteen of the co-infections were attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM), two were attributed to MSM and injection drug use, and one had no identified risk.

GONORRHEA

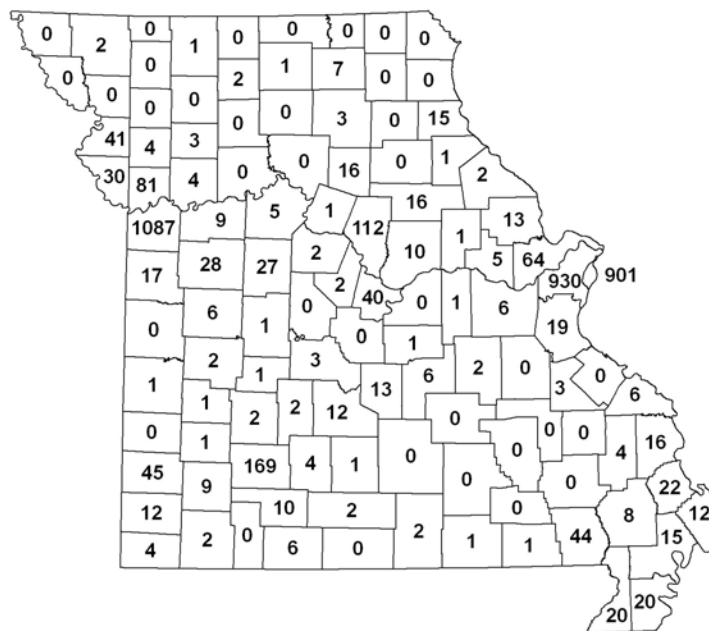
Table 5. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2012[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	291	534	825
Black/African American	1285	1268	2553
Other/Unknown*	277	346	623
Total Cases	1,853	2,148	4,001
St. Louis Region			
White	68	83	151
Black/African American	734	733	1467
Other/Unknown*	143	177	320
Total Cases	945	993	1,938
Kansas City Region			
White	108	180	288
Black/African American	413	419	832
Other/Unknown*	62	81	143
Total Cases	583	680	1,263
Northwest Region			
White	7	20	27
Black/African American	10	7	17
Other/Unknown*	5	4	9
Total Cases	22	31	53
North Central Region			
White	31	85	116
Black/African American	45	62	107
Other/Unknown*	24	19	43
Total Cases	100	166	266
Southwest Region			
White	57	119	176
Black/African American	35	13	48
Other/Unknown*	35	49	84
Total Cases	127	181	308
Southeast Region			
White	20	47	67
Black/African American	48	34	82
Other/Unknown*	8	16	24
Total Cases	76	97	173

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

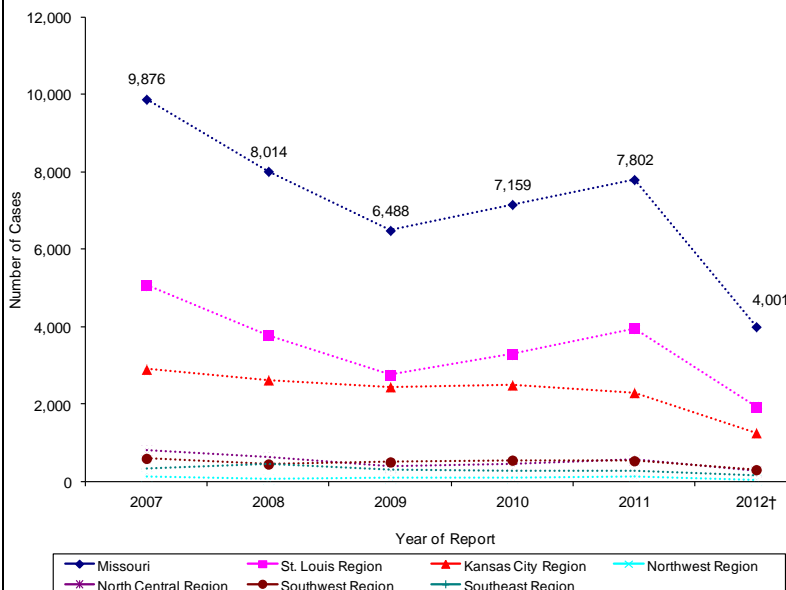
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 11. Reported gonorrhea cases by county, Missouri, 2012[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

Figure 12. Reported gonorrhea cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2007-2012[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

- A total of 4,001 gonorrhea cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2012 (Table 5).
- The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri decreased from 2007 to 2009, and then increased through 2011 (Figure 12). More gonorrhea cases have been reported during the first six months of 2012 (4,001) compared to the same time period in 2011 (3,626). The increase observed may be related to enhanced screening efforts throughout the state.

CHLAMYDIA

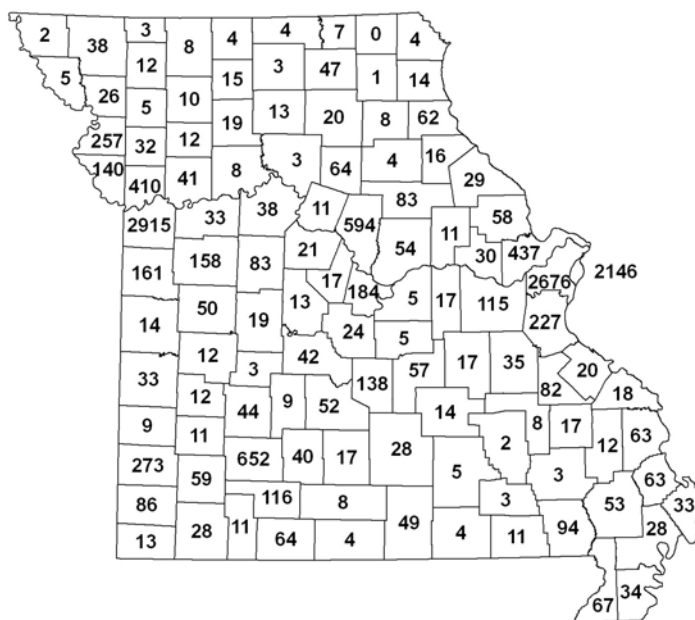
Table 6. Reported chlamydia cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2012[†]

	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Missouri			
White	1,216	3,807	5,023
Black/African American	2,069	3,935	6,004
Other/Unknown*	847	2,227	3,074
Total Cases	4,132	9,969	14,101
St. Louis Region			
White	267	664	931
Black/African American	1,129	2,258	3,387
Other/Unknown*	388	983	1,371
Total Cases	1,784	3,905	5,689
Kansas City Region			
White	279	943	1,222
Black/African American	642	1,266	1,908
Other/Unknown*	241	570	811
Total Cases	1,162	2,779	3,941
Northwest Region			
White	73	253	326
Black/African American	18	29	47
Other/Unknown*	15	68	83
Total Cases	106	350	456
North Central Region			
White	183	667	850
Black/African American	158	233	391
Other/Unknown*	68	192	260
Total Cases	409	1,092	1,501
Southwest Region			
White	324	981	1,305
Black/African American	65	57	122
Other/Unknown*	105	319	424
Total Cases	494	1,357	1,851
Southeast Region			
White	90	299	389
Black/African American	57	92	149
Other/Unknown*	30	95	125
Total Cases	177	486	663

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

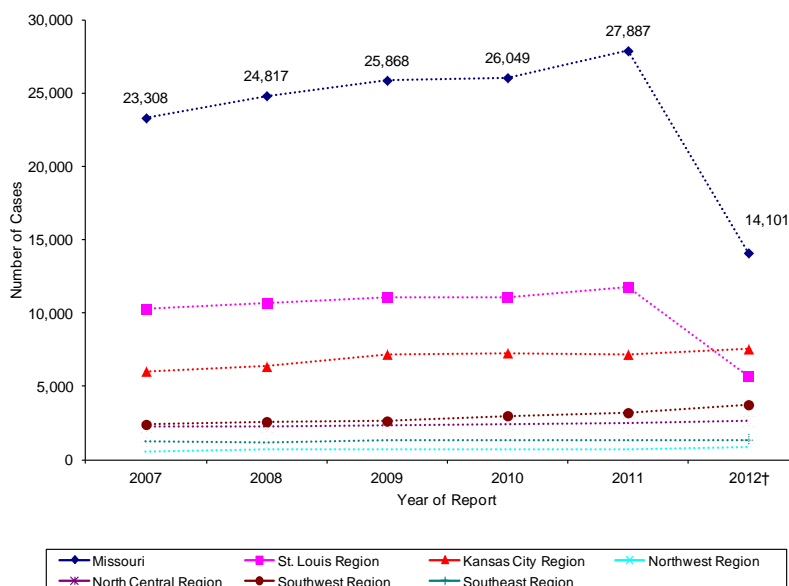
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 13. Reported chlamydia cases by county, Missouri, 2012[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

Figure 14. Reported chlamydia cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2007-2012[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2012.

- A total of 14,101 chlamydia cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2012 (Table 6).
- From 2007 to 2011 there has been an increase in the number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri overall (Figure 14). More chlamydia cases have been reported during the first six months of 2012(14,101) compared to the same time period in 2011 (13,717).